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## IN CONGRESS TODAY

The Senate Refused to Take Up the Alabama Election Case.

## MR. ALLEN CHARGES INSINCERITY

Mr. Sherman Answers Him and Gives the Party's Policy.

## MATTERS IN THE HOUSE

In the Senate today the following bills were passed: Authorizing the purchase by the United States and the making free of toll of roads passing over the Yosemite National Park; regulating the pay of non-commissioned officers of artillery, cavalry and infantry of the army as follows: Sergeant major, \$30; regimental quartermaster, \$30; first sergeant, \$30; sergeant, \$23; corporal, \$17. A proviso to the last bill provides for a continuance of longevity pay as heretofore. Appropriating \$20,000 for a public building and site at Deadwood, S.D.

The Board Investigation. The resolution authorizing the employment of stenographers and clerical staff for the investigation of recent bond issues of the finance committee was reported and agreed to.

Mr. Chandler (N.H.) secured the adoption of a resolution calling on the Attorney General for a statement of the condition of the government's affairs in the New York City as to the Joint Railroad Traffic Association between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard.

## The Proposed Seal Inquiry.

The resolution recently presented by Mr. Sherman for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to go to Alaska during the recess of Congress and conduct certain inquiries as to seal life, boundary, etc., was reported back to the committee on contingent expenses and placed on the calendar for favorable or unfavorable recommendation.

Mr. Chandler objected to immediate consideration of a petition from New Hampshire urging government ownership of telephone lines. Mr. Gallinger stated that the petition was addressed to "Senators Gallinger and Smith of New Hampshire," and Mr. Gallinger added facetiously that the reference to his New Hampshire colleague (Chandler) as Smith was doubtless because he had been before the public so little of late.

## The Alabama Election.

The proposed inquiry into alleged election irregularities in Alabama came up on a request by Mr. Allen (Neb.) for unanimous consent to proceed to the immediate consideration of the subject.

Mr. Hill (N.Y.) quickly objected, saying other business had the right of way, and this proposed inquiry was not a privileged question.

Mr. Chandler, author of the resolution of inquiry, pointed out that the question had been pending here in one form or another for some time, and that the resolution, as he said, Mr. Chandler, that the resolution could not progress as long as the New York Senator was here to object.

Mr. Hill then said he was in consent that a final vote be taken on the resolution on Wednesday at 3 p.m.

Mr. Allen argued that the alleged Alabama irregularities were the highest privilege. He disclaimed, however, any desire to prosecute any inquiry which would threaten the right of Mr. Morgan (Ala.) to his seat.

Mr. Faulkner (W. Va.) interjected the remark that this disclaimer of any purpose to question the right of Mr. Morgan to his seat at once took from the question any privileged character it might possess.

Mr. Allen's Motion and Its Defeat. Mr. Allen responded sarcastically that he would not go so far as to term this suggestion "pettifoggery," yet he knew it would not receive the intelligence of the Senate.

Mr. Allen added that, in order to relieve the presiding officer, Vice President Stevenson, from the question of privilege, he would move to take up the resolution. This precipitated an unexpected vote. The motion was defeated; yeas, 6; nays, 41.

Those voting in the affirmative were: Chandler, Fry, Gallinger and Morrill, republicans, and Allen and Peffer, populists.

On the roll call, the vote was 41 yeas, 6 nays, with some feeling, said this disclaimer of the author of the resolution, Mr. Chandler, as to proceeding with the investigation. He had felt satisfied, he said, that when it came to the question of the republicans would join with democrats in defeating the investigation.

He said he desired this vote to go before the country in view of the fact that the republican party stood for a fair election and an honest count.

## Mr. Sherman's Reply.

Mr. Sherman answered briefly that Mr. Allen had entirely misapprehended the causes leading to the adverse vote. It was not the present Congress, but the one that assembled in March, 1895, that was the cause of the present investigation.

Mr. Sherman said, to examine into the general subject of an election, its jurisdiction extended to an investigation as to the right of a Senator to his seat. It could not be formally taken up until the members of the House.

Mr. Allen rose to state that in his judgment the vote was a deliberate refusal to carry out party claims of championing the cause of fair elections.

Mr. Chandler said the vote had resulted largely from the unwillingness to displace appropriate bills. If he had been consulted he would have advised against crowding a vote as against appropriation bills.

Mr. Allen, sotto voce, expressed willingness to let Mr. Chandler's explanation stand for what it is worth.

With this flurry over the Senate took up the bill relating to the price of gas in the District of Columbia.

## THE HOUSE.

The House today entered upon a two days' debate of the immigration bills on the calendar under a special order. Before the order was reported from the committee by unanimous consent.

Bills were passed to incorporate the Ancient Society of Colonial Dames of America for the general distribution of condemned cannon by the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy; to compel the attendance of witnesses before the local courts.

To grant a site to the Charity Hospital at Beloxi, Miss.; to authorize the establishment of a life-saving station on the coast near Maryland and Pennsylvania; and to grant an American register to the bark Villasi.

Secretary Lamont Again on Duty.

Secretary Lamont has returned to Washington from a two weeks' fishing trip along the St. Lawrence river, and was at the War Department today as usual.

## DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

The Dollar Gas Bill Still Further Discussed in the Senate.

Mr. Kyle Quotes the Spooner Investigation Report to Sustain His Arguments—Other Local Matters.

The Senate took up the gas bill today immediately after the routine morning business had been concluded. Senator Faulkner called it up, and Senator Kyle at once resumed the floor to continue his speech, begun Saturday. Mr. Faulkner yielded, however, for some miscellaneous matters, but he encountered an obstacle when Senator Allen called up the Alabama elections resolution.

It was nearly 1:15 when the Senate got down to the consideration of the gas bill. Before Mr. Kyle went on with his speech Senator Harris took the floor to make an explanation in regard to Mr. Sands' charge that the District had been denied a fair hearing before the committee. Mr. Harris said his first impression from hearing Mr. Sands' reading of the correspondence between Mr. Sands and Senator McMillan was that Mr. Sands made such a charge. He had since examined the correspondence at length and ascertained that what Mr. Sands had requested was not a hearing of arguments from the company, but a chance to make a final speech before the committee, a summing up. Mr. Harris thought that the chairman had done exactly right in denying this privilege to Mr. Sands.

Senator Gallinger drew out from Mr. Harris the fact that the time had been made his request. The Commissioners had practically agreed to report the Sands bill adversely.

## Mr. Kyle Resumes.

Mr. Kyle then went on with his speech and explained the process of making water gas, which forms part of the product of the local company. He quoted figures showing that the gas sold in various cities, and he said he could not see how it was possible to make the claim that it costs more to make gas here than in other large cities of the east.

Mr. Kyle referred to the Spooner report of 1885, and quoted the statement that in the opinion of the committee it could be fixed as the maximum price of gas in this city, and still leave a generous margin for profit.

Mr. Kyle then said that the company, which had sold the gas for \$1.10 per cubic foot, had now sold it for \$1.15 per cubic foot, and that the company had sold it for \$1.15 per cubic foot, and that the company had sold it for \$1.15 per cubic foot.

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## GETTING A JURY

Irving Ford Now on Trial for His Life.

## DEFENSE OBJECTS TO JURORS

More Talesmen Summoned and an Adjournment Taken.

## ALL DELAY REFUSED

Long before the hour for opening court, 10 o'clock, a great throng of men, women and even children gathered about the entrance to the old Criminal Court room to get a glimpse of Irving Ford, the self-confessed murderer of poor little Elsie Kreglo. Even the children about the city hall and the parking surrounding it were crowded by those anxious to see the wretch. The great majority of them, however, were deemed to disappointment, for, in obedience to the instructions of Judge Cole, Marshal Wilson's orders excluded about every one except members of the bar, members of the regular panel of jurors, of course, court officials, newspaper men and others whose presence was absolutely required. Therefore, when, at a few minutes after 10 o'clock, Judge Cole took his seat and directed the opening of court, not all of the chairs in the court room were occupied.

## Ford Brought In.

Just after 10 o'clock Judge Cole formally opened the court, Criminal No. 1, Ford was brought up from the cage below by Bailiffs Springman and Brown, the former seating himself beside the murderer, who sat just back of his counsel, Messrs. Arthur Peter and R. Newton Donahue. Ford was, of course, the center of attraction, and it was observed that his personal appearance had greatly improved since the day of his arraignment. He was a large, well-built man, with a broad forehead, and his face was a pale, almost white, color. He was dressed in a dark suit, and his hands were bound behind his back.

Mr. Ford was the last one of the regular panel of jurors, and he was called, and as he remained but eleven minutes in the box, subject to twelve challenges by the defense and four by the government, he was excused. He was then summoned sixty extra talesmen to report in court at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, to be sworn in and to be called upon to try the case.

The men in the box being cautioned by the court to read nothing of the case.

## THE VICE PRESIDENCY

The Pressure for Mr. Reed Felt, but His Friends Resist It.

Senator Frye Suggested as the Most Available After Him—Men From Other States Mentioned.

In those circles where the nomination of Mr. McKinley is regarded as a foregone conclusion the talk of the hour is confined almost exclusively to the vice presidency. The ticket, it is held, should be as strong as it can be made. Success at the polls will bring with it great responsibility.

The party, therefore, should put its best men and its best foot forward, and thereby make sure of keeping in the middle of the road.

Speculation about Mr. Reed. The speculation about Mr. Reed is growing. It is not accepted, however, by his friends, who do not associate him with the office. They are rather inclined to resent the suggestion. He would be shelved, they insist, in the place. The speakership is of far greater consequence—easily, indeed, the second office in influence in the government—and he may have that again if he likes. Will the republicans draft him? The question has been asked.

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Mr. Allnut thought his opinion would not be sustained. He was a man of great ability, and he is a man of great influence. He is a man of great ability, and he is a man of great influence. He is a man of great ability, and he is a man of great influence.

Mr. Jones was excused by the court because he feared his opinion would not yield to the evidence. He is a man of great ability, and he is a man of great influence. He is a man of great ability, and he is a man of great influence. He is a man of great ability, and he is a man of great influence.

Mr. Turner obtained his seat in the box on explaining that his opinion would not interfere with the verdict, as did Mr. Hollander, the defense's challenge of the latter for cause being overruled. This and thing occurred when Mr. Shea was called. Mr. Brooks was declared competent, but the court excused him because he was a member of a too decided an opinion. Mr. W. Dowling took a seat in the box, but Leonard C. Bailey, colored, was excused by the court because he was afraid his opinion would interfere. Frank Upman was seated beside an opinion.

Defense Challenges. That filled the jury box with twelve men declared by the court to be competent, when counsel for the defense exercised the right of twenty temporary challenges allowed them by law by excusing Mr. Hollander. James L. Calhoun, called to take his place, was excused by the court because he was afraid he couldn't disregard the alleged confessions, should they be excluded by the court. S. W. Dickman had no opinion at all, and then the defense challenged Mr. Fillmore. W. F. Holbrook took his place, but Mr. Langer was challenged by the defense. Addison Bankett had no opinion, and when he took his seat in the box the defense challenged Mr. Shaw.

Wm. F. Ferguson, colored, thought he could render a verdict uninfluenced by his opinion, when the government exercised its first challenge by excusing Mr. Byrnes. Judge Cole thought Frank B. Bessier's opinion was too strong to allow him to sit in the case, and George H. Cook was seated in his place. Mr. Cook was challenged by the defense. C. W. Henshaw's opinion was held to be not a challenge, and he was seated in his place. Mr. Allnut, Oliver L. White, colored, taking his place, despite an opinion. Mr. Ferguson was then challenged by the defense, and he was excused by the court because he feared his opinion would not yield to the evidence.

Mr. Brown was the last one of the regular panel of jurors, and he was called, and as he remained but eleven minutes in the box, subject to twelve challenges by the defense and four by the government, he was excused. He was then summoned sixty extra talesmen to report in court at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, to be sworn in and to be called upon to try the case.

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## VOTING FOR BISHOP

More Ballots Taken at Cleveland Without Result.

## BOLT FROM THE LEADING CANDIDATES

Hearty Welcome of Delegates From the South.

## REPORT ON ITINERARY

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 18.—Bishop Newman presided at today's session of the M. E. general conference. As soon as the reading of the journal was completed, motion was made to take the ninth ballot for bishop. Dr. Buckley at once opposed this, on the ground that many of the ministers who went out of the city to preach Sunday had not returned, and the voting was made a special order for 10 o'clock.

In the meantime the routine proceedings began with a continuation of the consideration of the report of the committee on itinerancy. A brief interruption was made to introduce Dr. J. C. Morris and A. B. Perkins of Texas, fraternal delegates from the M. E. Church South. It was Dr. Morris concerning whom an unfortunate complication arose at the time of his first visit, and he has returned in order that the conference may receive him.

The time until 10 o'clock was fully occupied in a discussion of the report of the committee on itinerancy, and at that hour the ninth ballot was taken. Scarcely an hour was consumed in counting the vote, but immediately after the recess the tellers counted the room.

The report of the Bible Society was being read and the customary applause broke out, but Bishop Newman promptly stopped it.

The ninth ballot was then announced. The whole number of votes cast was 200, making 244 necessary to a choice. The result in the leaders was as follows: C. C. McCabe, 238; Earl Cranston, 225; B. B. Buttz, 218; J. W. Hamilton, 139; T. B. Neely, 57; J. W. E. Bowen, 17. No choice.

The vote for McCabe was a great surprise. The loss for McCabe was a great surprise. The loss for McCabe was a great surprise.

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